THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856. No. 57.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1.00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 1 m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame. K. N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Philemon Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood, 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	85
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?
As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLsboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DR. J. B. WINSTON

HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.
March 12, 1856. 32—tf.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL,—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—swtf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, Wm. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y,
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

Important Sale of Valuable Property
IN WELDON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, (PROXIMO,) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the WELDON HOTEL, together with all the furniture and fixtures thereto belonging.

The building is entirely new and well arranged and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The dining room is very spacious, and capable of seating several hundred persons comfortably, and its conveniences together with those of the cooking department are unsurpassed by those of any such establishment in the Southern country.

The ticket office of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and that of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, are in the building, and being situated immediately on the Railroad, the car shed adjoining the whole front of the house, it presents peculiar advantages to persons who desire to engage in the business of Hotel Keeping. The house is at present enjoying a good run of business.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

TERMS.—6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required.
T. J. JARRATT & CO.
May 13, 1856. 51—swtd.

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,
Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.
CERTIFICATES FROM
Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker, Hon. T. Butler King,
Judge F. W. Huling, Gen. Narcisso Lopez,
Capt. Isaiah Sellers, Capt. Wm. Leathers,
A. L. Baldwin, M. D., of Winchester, Va. W. P. Allison, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge Alex. Walker, Col. Maunsel White,
Thos. E. Bond, M. D., J. L. Peacocke, M. D.
PERMISSION TO REFER TO
Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. Fred. P. Stanton,
B. F. Palmer, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
Francis Grice, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for a pamphlet.
May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.
He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.
Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.
E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
April 9, 1856. 42—

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroad and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.

THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.

The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.

Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave	Wilmington, N. C., at	6 A. M.
"	Weldon, (160 miles,)	2 P. M.
"	Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,)	6 P. M.
"	Baltimore, (180 miles,)	9 A. M.
"	Philadelphia, (100 miles,)	2 P. M.
Arrive in	New York, (100 miles,)	6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.

Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.

For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route. A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—swtm.

NEW BOOKS.—MARRIED, NOT MATED.
Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie, (Mrs. Mowatt.
Sallad for the Social, by the Author of Sallad for the Solitary.
Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1856.
Rogers' Table Talk.
Gardening for the South.
A Forest Tragedy and other tales, by Grace Greenwood.
Shoepac Recollections, a wayside glimpse of American life
The Old Dominion, by G. P. R. James.
Travels in the United States and Cuba, by the Hon. Miss Murray.
Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles by James Jackson Jarves.
Harper's Magazine for June. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, VOL. 2, FOR subscribers only, at POMEROY'S.

HIAWATHA, BY LONGFELLOW, PRICE $1. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 7 DIFferent editions, and in various styles of binding.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

NEW POEM.—THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE, 75 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
May 27, 1856. 54—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, wine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.
The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.
Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne
Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.
A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk
The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett
Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion
The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others
The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard
Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 28, 1856. 46—

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. E. BADGER,
OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IN THE SENATE, *February* 16, 1854.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas—

Mr. BADGER said: Mr. President, like my honorable friend from Massachusetts, [MR. EVERETT,] I had a strong, and to my mind, insuperable objection to the substitute to the bill as it was originally reported to the Senate, upon the ground that I thought it did not effectually provide for maintaining the public faith of the nation towards the Indians, and their possessions, within the boundaries of these Territories. Like him, I felt, and feel, that every measure, not only of justice, but of kindness and consideration, should be extended to the remnants of those men who were originally powerful and warlike; who once possessed a large portion of the original States of the Union; but who now, dwindled in number, and enfeebled in power, have, under our authority, been gathered upon this Territory west of the Mississippi, far from the original homes of their ancestors, under a guarantee that they should not be dispossessed of their new possessions.

I thought the substitute as originally reported did not, in effect, provide for requiring from these Indian tribes a free and voluntary consent, before territorial governments should be established over them. Not doubting at all that it was the intention of the honorable chairman who reported this bill, and of the committee at the head of which he is, to afford such guarantees for a free consent on the part of the Indians, and to assure to them the exercise of a real free will in determining upon the question, I still thought that, as the bill stood, there would be no guaranty to accomplish that purpose. I thought, and I still think, that, if we oppose these territorial governments established, and the Governors of the Territories respectively made *ex-officio* the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, with all the appliances and means of those territorial governments brought to bear with, in fact, an overpowering force upon the exercise of the will of those tribes, it would be a mockery to ask them to consent, when the practical power of refusal was in substance withheld.—Therefore, if the substitute had remained in its original condition, no earthly consideration would have induced me to give it my support; for I consider a fair and untainted reputation, as it is the most valuable possession of an individual in private life, the strongest safeguard of a nation.

But, sir, that substitute, upon the suggestion of the Committee on Indian Affairs, upon amendments proposed by its chairman, has been relieved of those obnoxious provisions, and I think it does now substantially assure to us the exercise of a free and independent will on the part of the Indian tribes. All control over them is entirely taken from the territorial authorities. Though included geographically within the bounds of these Territories, politically they are to all purposes out of them, and are not, in any respect, brought into contact with, and will not have any transactions, or business, or dealings, with the territorial authorities, as such. The full, entire, and complete jurisdiction of the President of the United States, and the officers of his appointment, irrespective entirely of the territorial organization, is continued and reserved; and the acts passed for their security are re-enacted, and re-affirmed; and every reasonable precaution has been made to satisfy that plain demand upon our honor, that what is asked from them they shall be at liberty to refuse.

I know, sir, every gentleman is obliged to know, that every Indian tribe is more or less subject to influences in the transaction of business respecting their condition, and their property, which it is not in the power of the Congress of the United States entirely to dissipate and remove. It is possible that the President of the United States, acting under the authority conferred upon him by law, and reserved to him by this bill, may appoint agents who will be guilty of the most unworthy contrivances, means of compulsion, or arts of persuasion, which may result in really depriving the Indian of the fair and just exercise of his own independent will; but I am not to presume that any such use will be made of power. A President of the United States who would be guilty of such conduct would be justly handed down to posterity with indelible ignominy upon his character, and stand recorded to the remotest generations as a reproach to the character of the country which gave him birth, and honored him with its confidence. As this, however, is not to be presumed, and is not to be believed, I say that I think all reasonable precautions have been taken which can be demanded of us to insure a fair, and just, and free exercise of the power of assent or dissent.

Again, Mr. President, I sympathized in the view expressed by my honorable friend from Massachusetts, [MR. EVERETT,] that perhaps there was no necessity for immediate action in respect to the establishment of these Territories, and that we might, without any serious detriment to the public good, have allowed the present state of things to continue for a few years longer; but then I agree with him that this is, at last, but a question of time. The very necessities of the case, the developments of the country, our acquisitions on the Pacific, the rush of the white population, with or without the approbation of Congress, renders it but a question of time; and I am far from being certain but that it is better, this being, as I think, practically the undoubted state of things, that we should, by some timely and wise legislation, endeavor to do effectually now, what perhaps we may not be able to accomplish a few years hence—extend the restraining influence of our laws over this population—and that, on the whole, it is not at all unlikely that it is for the interests of the tribes themselves that we should now adopt the proposed legislation.

The public faith, then, Mr. President, being, as I think, sufficiently relieved from all just imputation, the question with regard to time being one of comparative unimportance, and, for the reasons which I have mentioned, not weighing, at all events, strongly against the present adoption of some just system in reference to these Territories, the question then arises, is there any thing in this bill which should induce me to reject it, or are its provisions such as commend it to our approbation? Every one must be aware that the real question, and substantially the whole question involved in the consideration of the bill, arises upon the provision which has been incorporated into it, as amended upon the motion of the gentleman at the head of the Committee on Territories, respecting the power of legislation over the subject of slavery.

It is supposed, by gentlemen on both sides of the Chamber, that the amendment made yesterday on the motion of the honorable Senator from Illinois, gives an entirely objectionable character to the bill, and we are invoked to refuse to give it our sanction because it involves a violation of the plighted faith of the nation. It is said that this provision is a repeal of the Missouri compromise; that to repeal the Missouri compromise is to violate a common understanding by which the different portions of this country became bound to each other thirty years ago; and that, therefore, we cannot adopt that provision consistently with the principles of good faith. If that were so, I, for one, say, without hesitation, that nothing can be a compensation to us for the violation of the principles of good faith; but then we have to consider whether any such violation is involved in the bill. I propose to show that it is not, and that the language of the amendment, as incorporated into the bill, is true in fact, and that the consequence deduced from it in the particular provision, is a just consequence; and that the declaration that the Missouri compromise is "inoperative and void" is the appropriate method and language which should be used for the purpose of producing the effect designed by this measure.

It becomes necessary, in order that I should do this, to recall the attention of the Senate somewhat to the nature and history of the Missouri compromise.

Sir, the nature of that compromise has been, I think, signally misunderstood. It is an act of legislation, to the language of which it is necessary to recur, in order to understand with clearness its intended operation and effect. It is the last section of the act passed on the 6th day of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories." The act authorized the meeting of a Convention in the month of June, after its passage, to consider the propriety of adopting a State constitution; and if the convention should deem it proper to adopt a State constitution, and if that constitution were republican in its terms, according to the Constitution of the United States, the State of Missouri should be admitted upon an equal footing with the original States; and then, at the conclusion of the act, comes this section:

"SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his labor or service as aforesaid."

My honorable friend from Connecticut, [Mr. Smith,] in the argument which he offered here, said that this prohibition was, upon the face of it, intended to apply to territorial organizations, and not to States. Now, I say that it is plain that it was intended to apply to all organizations of government, States or Territories. In the first place, the expression is "all that territory." What territory? Not a territorial political organization, not a portion or district of country, in which a political government had been established under the authority of the United States; but obviously the word "territory" was used in the sense of land or domain; and it meant all that domain which the United States acquired by cession from France under the name of Louisiana. In regard to all that territory, or all that domain, what is the provision of this section? "That slavery and involuntary servitude shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited," without reference to any mutations in the political condition of the domain, but it is to be "forever prohibited."

Again, aside from the absurdity of supposing that this strong and emphatic language, "forever prohibited," was intended to mean "until they become States," how, upon any system of interpretation, can you, consistently with the view offered by the Senator from Connecticut, make the exception of "the State contemplated by this act?" If the enactment was to prohibit slavery in territorial political organizations, and not in States, how does it happen that out of the territorial organizations we excepted the very State which the act provides should come into the Union?

But, sir, the history of the time shows us what this provision meant. It was a contest whether Missouri should not be compelled by her constitution to exclude slavery. The antagonism was between those who said that Missouri should be allowed to do as she pleased, and those who said Missouri should be controlled in regard to what she should do when she came into the Union. The arrangement effected was to do what? Not to leave to Missouri a privilege which everybody admitted she had, but to leave to Missouri a right which she claimed, the existence of which right was denied, and to relieve her from the restriction or condition which it was proposed by the opponents of the extension of slavery to impose upon her admission into the Union.

But, sir, the meaning to be gathered from this provision is clear, (entirely independent of these two sources for ascertaining its sense,) if we recur to the corresponding provision introduced into the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas. That provision is in these words:

"New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the State of Texas, having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said Territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

That was a clear construction put by Congress, in the year 1845, upon the meaning and interpretation of the exclusion contained in the act for the admission of Missouri, passed in 1820. The last applies as a restriction to States, expressly by name, as "States," and the other is a perpetual restriction upon certain described "territory" or domain, without the slightest reference to the political mutations through which it might pass.

In the next place, Mr. President, I think it is abundantly evident that the Missouri compromise was founded upon a certain principle. My friend from Massachusetts said, that he did not see how we could, with correctness, use the language that the restriction in the eighth section of the Missouri bill was inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention established by the legislation of 1850. I think my friend erred. I understand by "principle" any fundamental truth, any original postulate, any first position from which others are deduced, either as principles or rules of conduct. For example, it is obvious that this principle, postulate, fundamental truth, original position, was assumed in 1820 in the passage of the Missouri compromise act, to wit: that Congress should have power to establish a geographical line, and to permit slavery on one side the line and excluding it on the other; and further, that it was expedient that such a line should be selected, and such an exclusion and permission attached to it; and therefore, out of these two positions followed the enactment contained in that statute, that above 36 deg. 30 min., slavery should be prohibited, with the implication that south of 36 deg. 30 min. it might exist.

That is exactly the view which I have of what is meant in the amendment, which has now been incorporated into the bill by the expression "principle of non-intervention recognized by the legislation of 1850." Some original truth, some proposition admitted or assumed as being within the power of the Legislature, and some position of expediency to use it, must always be supposed, as the reason or foundation upon which the authoritative rule of conduct is given in the law.

Well, then, what was the course to be taken? Here was an act which assumed to fix a line, and to prohibit slavery on one side and impliedly to admit it on the other side of the line. It applied to States as well as Territories; and it was so intended. It was supposed by the framers of that law that they had power to make it perpetual in its application to States as well as Territories. That is the first characteristic of it, or rather one characteristic divided into two heads. The next is this: The Missouri compromise law intended to fix it as a rule for all Territories of the United States. It is applied in terms to all that territory which was ceded by France; but we had no other territory. That was all the territory which we then had, whose destiny was to be settled by an act of Congress. Therefore, the further principle involved was this: They intended to compromise and adjust the question between the different portions of the Union then and forever.

Am I right in this? I think so. There is nothing in the act of Congress, there is nothing that I know of in the contemporary discussions in either of the Houses of Congress upon the subject, which goes to show that the two Houses considered that there was something particular in regard to the territory ceded by France; and that what would be right with regard to that would be wrong with regard to territory which might be ceded by another power. But then we have the Texan annexation commentary upon it. When Texas came into the Union, the Missouri compromise line was taken up and extended through her, as a matter of course; and, as "the Missouri compromise line," under that name, as a compromise line, just as applicable in principle to Texas as to the particular territory to which it had been originally applied. The first was an act of legislation. Of course, it would govern nothing except what we had. The second was an act of legislation. It took up and applied the rule, which was introduced into the first act, under the name of "the Missouri compromise line," and applied it to the new territory, as a matter of course.

To my understanding, it is clear that when the Missouri compromise line was established, it was intended to apply to all the territory of the United States. If we had had other territory acquired from Spain, or conquered from Mexico, or ceded by Mexico at that time, this line would, of course, have been extended to it. I think it is demonstrable—from the grounds of dictation and resistance on the one side, and the other from the terms in which this contest issued, from the reason of the case, and from the subsequent legislation of Congress, for which no reason under Heaven can be given, except that they were carrying out an established principle—that the principle of legislation embodied in the Missouri compromise was this: That a line in the territories should be selected, and slavery excluded on the one side, and impliedly allowed on the other; and that as we acquired future territory, we should apply that line. One modification of this existing power, which has been on—I think, not of very long discovery, is this: That in truth and reality any exclusion of a power of a State either to admit or to exclude slavery imposed by the government of the United States must be vain, idle, and inoperative, as an act of power. It is obvious, as I have said, that the men of 1820 thought otherwise. Whether they intended or supposed that this restriction would operate *proprio vigore*, without further legislation, as an exercise of rightful power on the part of Congress, binding by its own proper efficacy; or whether they expected as each new State within this domain in which slavery was prohibited should come into the Union, a "fundamental condition," as it is called, should be annexed to its admission; and whether they supposed that that fundamental condition would itself operate so as, in a proper sense, to restrict the power, or would merely impose an obligation of good faith upon the authorities of the State, we know not; but, to my understanding, it is plain that they intended the exclusion to apply to this domain under all political organizations, and for all time, to be carried out in one or other of these manners.

Now, Mr. President, I propose to show that this principle, upon which the legislation of 1820 was based, was repudiated by the legislation of 1850. I propose to show that the application of the Missouri compromise to State and Territory was insisted upon by the southern members of the Senate in many, very many cases; that we asked nothing, we sought nothing, but the simple recognition of the Missouri compromise line, as carried still further out upon its original principle, and that it was refused us; and that the territorial governments established in 1850 were constructed in utter disregard of the Missouri compromise. If I can succeed in showing that, I shall then contend that it is unreasonable, that it is idle, it is absurd—I use the terms in no offensive sense—for gentlemen to call upon us to maintain a compromise which has been repudiated and disavowed by themselves.

But before proceeding to examine that legislation, I wish to call the attention of the Senate, for a moment, to what I consider the very small respect that was paid to what is called the Missouri compromise in less than a year after it was enacted. On the 6th of March, 1820, this bill was approved, and under it Missouri was to come into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States. Well, sir, her convention met; they formed a constitution; they sent it here. Nobody disputed that it was a republican constitution, and the Senate passed a bill immediately for the admission of Missouri, or declaring her admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. It went down to the House. What became of it? It was rejected by the House. Upon what principle was it rejected?

Now, sir, consider for one moment. We are told that in the session of 1819-'20 there was a difficulty about the admission of Missouri, because the representatives of certain portions of the United States wished to dictate to that State the exclusion of slavery; and finally it was agreed that the State should be admitted into the Union with the exercise of her own power and discretion upon that subject, provided that slavery should be excluded from the rest of the territorial domain acquired by the cession from France. That was the bargain. Well, then, does it not follow, beyond all doubt, that if that bargain was to be carried out, Missouri should have been instantly admitted after the formation of her republican constitution? But this was not done. The bill to admit her was rejected; and rejected why? Because she had introduced into her constitution a provision authorizing or directing her Legislature to provide by law to prevent the immigration of free negroes and mulattoes into the State. It was insisted that free negroes and mulattoes were citizens of the United States, and had a right, under the Constitution of the United States, to go into Missouri; and inasmuch as this prohibition was contrary to the Constitution of the United States, they refused to admit Missouri into the Union.

Well, now, look at this matter. If this provision in the constitution of Missouri was not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, she had the power to make it; and as far as these objecting representatives were concerned, she had a right to make it. If she did not think that free negroes and mulattoes were the best associates for her white or her black population, she had a right, by a provision of law, to select the company, color, and description that should be allowed to come within her borders; and therefore, it was an attempt to impose a new condition upon the State, in defiance of the solemn compact, whose holiness has been so much invoked and pressed upon us.

Then, on the other hand, suppose these people were citizens of the United States, did not everybody know that if they were citizens of the United States, and had rights under the Constitution of the United States, which were withheld under this prohibition of the Missouri constitution, it was null and absolutely void? It was, therefore, a needless attempt to fasten a new difficulty on this State, and to exclude her from the Union for doing what I believe Illinois, Indiana, and I do not know but other free States of the Union, have felt themselves compelled to do in order to preserve the bodies politic, which their public authorities represent, from an insufferable nuisance.

Mr. TOOMBS.—Massachusetts had such a law on her statute-book then.

Mr. BADGER.—My friend suggests that Massachusetts had a law on her statute-book at that very time, prohibiting their coming in. I do not know how that is; but, then, I suppose it is a very different thing between allowing the free negroes to come into Massachusetts, and turning them over into Missouri; that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was the State got in at last; by a marvellous contrivance, to which I must refer. I really think it is one of the most remarkable pieces of humbuggery that ever was palmed off on any legislative body, composed of people who had attained the age of maturity—I do not say those who had come to the age of twenty-one, but those who had passed fourteen, if any such ever acted as legislators. Here is a joint resolution "providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition." What was it?

"*Resolved, &c.*, That the State of Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the 26th section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union, shall be excluded from any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States."

In other words Missouri was admitted upon the "fundamental condition" that the State should agree that her constitution was not paramount to the Constitution of the United States. That is the whole of it. Then mark the next provision of this resolution:

"*Provided*, That the *Legislature* of the said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act," &c.

I have pointed out the folly, the absolute nonsense—but I suppose it was the best that could be done—of requiring as a prerequisite that the State should declare that the Constitution of the United States was and should be actually paramount to the constitution of Missouri, and that then this declaration of what the constitution of Missouri should be, should be ascertained, how? Not by a solemn public act of a convention, representing, in full sovereignty, the people of Missouri, but by a solemn act of the Legislature of Missouri under the constitution, repealing, if necessary, this provision of the constitution.

Mr. EVERETT.—Did not Mr. Clay draw up that provision?

Mr. BADGER.—I do not know. I think I recollect hearing Mr. Clay once on this floor say, in substance, that he laughed in his sleeve at the idea that people were so easily satisfied.

Mr. Butler.—I heard him say it.

Mr. BADGER.—Now, Mr. President, I propose to come to the inquiry whether the principle of the legislation of 1820 has not been in fact departed from, overturned, and repudiated. First, sir, I call your attention to an amendment moved in the Senate to the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon. By reference to the journal of August 10th, 1848, it will be seen:

"On motion by Mr. Douglas to amend the bill, section fourteen, line one, by inserting after the word 'enacted:'

"That the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, known as the Missouri compromise line, as defined by the eighth section of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories,' approved March 6th, 1820, be, and the same is hereby, declared to extend to the Pacific ocean; and the said eighth section, together with the compromise therein effected, is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and binding for the future organization of the Territories of the United States, in the same sense, and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted."

In August, 1848, the honorable Senator from Illinois asked the Senate to regognize and apply the principle, the postulate, the fundamental truth, the assumed position upon which the resolution of 1820 was based, and carry it to the Pacific ocean. Well, sir, it was carried in the Senate. I must pause here and say that right things are very apt to be carried in the Senate. The vote was—yeas 33, nays 21. I believe that every gentleman representing a southern constituency here voted for that provision. I find the yeas were—

"Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Jonhson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, and Underwood—33."

The nays were:

"Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Breese, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, and Webster—21."

The bill went down to the House with that amendment. The House refused to concur in the amendment. You and I both know, sir, the long night of pain and suffering we passed here for the purpose of considering the question, whether that amendment should be insisted upon or receded from, by the Senate. I know well that I sat up here one whole night, knowing that the majority of the Senate were resolved to recede, and solely for the purpose—though I would have lost a thousand Oregon bills myself, rather than have receded—of maintaining what I thought the rights of the majority of this body, in determining what should be done with regard to this amendment, when it was said there was an understanding among some gentlemen to continue the discussion till there could be no decision, on account of the expiration of the session. I want to show the vote upon receding. "On the question to recede from the third amendment of the Senate," which I have stated, "it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 25."

The yeas were:

"Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29."

The nays were:

"Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—25."

We, of the South, were all united, originally, and, I believe, but with two exceptions, on the question of receding. We voted together. We preferred losing the bill to losing—what? This very Missouri compromise line. So stood the case in 1848.

Now, sir, in 1850, we have manifold evidences that southern gentlemen upon this floor desired nothing in the world but the Missouri compromise line. Some southern gentlemen thought the line was a constitutional exercise of power; others thought it was not; but so anxious were they that this whole matter should be closed up, and future agitation avoided, that without reference to any difference of opinion upon that subject, all we asked was the carrying out of the principle established in 1820, by the continuation of the line through the newly-acquired Territories.

Now I must trouble the Senate by calling attention to one or two of these cases in 1850, not so much on account of the Senate, because we all remember it; but the country ought to know where we stood then, and why we stand where we are now. When we had before us the bill for the admission of the State of California, an amendment was moved by Mr. King, to which I wish to refer. This is a reference to which my friend from Connecticut alluded the other day; it will serve to illustrate what I say of the determined earnestness with which southern gentlemen here insisted upon that very line of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. King, of Alabama, moved an amendment, the effect of which was to make the southern boundary of the State 35 deg. 30 min. A motion was made by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to amend it by striking out "35" and inserting "36," so as to make it the Missouri compromise line, and it was determined in the negative—yeas 23, nays 32.—Those who voted in the affirmative were:

"Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell. Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—23."

Then upon Mr. King's original amendment, to make 35 deg. 30 min. the southern bounday of California, the vote stood—yeas 20, nays 37.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

"Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee."

Among those who voted in the negative was myself. So resolute was I for insisting upon that particular line of 36 deg. 30 min., the reason for which I will explain in a few minutes, that I voted against Mr. King's amendment.

Mr. Butler.—Will the gentleman allow me to say a word?

Mr. BADGER.—Certainly.

Mr. Butler.—I find that the amendment of Mr. King to make 35 deg. 30 min. the southern boundary of California has been misunderstood. The reason that most of us voted for that line was because it was on the mountain tops. That was the reason given by Mr. King, and the variation from the Missouri line was not material, and it was thought to be the best boundary. Southern gentlemen were perfectly willing, at that time, to take any boundary which would be adhered to in good faith.

Mr. BADGER.—I understood that, and of course I did not think that one degree either way was very important; but I was anxious to adhere to the Missouri compromise line, because it gave a clear legal ground to stand upon; because it was associated with a patriotic settlement of a former difficulty; because it had age on its side, and commanded, consequently, a large share of favor in the public mind which could not be secured for any new line, however recommended as a boundary by geographical advantages.

Mr. MASON.—Will the Senator read the negative vote on the amendment of Mr. King?

Mr. BADGER.—Yes, sir; those who voted in the negative are:

"Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb."

Again, on the 31st July, the Senate having the compromise bill under consideration, and so much thereof as provided for the admission of California as a State, having been stricken out—

"On motion by Mr. Douglas to amend the bill by inserting in section five, line five, after the word 'east,' 'by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude.'

"A motion was made by Mr. Butler, that the Senate adjourn; and

"It was determined in the negative.

"The amendment proposed by Mr. Douglas having been modified, on motion by Mr. Atchison, by striking out 'thirty-eight,' and inserting 'thirty-six degrees thirty minutes;'

"On the question to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Douglas, as amended,

"It was determined in the negative—yeas 26, nays 37.

"On motion by Mr. Chase,

"The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

"Those who voted in the affirmative are—

"Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee."

Again—for this question was tried in every possible form—on the California bill, Mr. Foote moved to amend by inserting a provision that the State of California should never claim as within her boundaries any territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., and it was determined in the negative—yeas 23, nays 33. Twenty-three southern Senators voted in favor of this amendment. Then, again, Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, proposed an amendment containing this provision, "that her southern limits shall be restricted to the Missouri compromise line," (36 deg. 30 min. north latitude,) and it was rejected by a vote of 20 yeas and 30 nays.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Democratic Meeting at Lumberton.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the County of Robeson, held at Lumberton on the 26th instant, Thos. A. Norment was called to the chair and James A. Rozier, appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting at length, and to the great regret of the Democratic party, whose cause he has so zealously supported, declined a re-nomination for the House of Commons. A committee of two from each Captain's District was appointed to nominate candidates for the House of Commons. They reported to the meeting as their unanimous choice, Robert S. French and Daniel S. Morrison. Mr. French and Mr. Morrison accepted the nomination. In the absence of the committee Col. Neill A. McLean was called for, and in his speech declared, that though a whig, he heartily approved of the principles enunciated in President Pierce's Message, and that should Mr. Pierce be nominated, he should give him his support in the absence of a nominee of the whig party.

William McKay, Esq., of Floral, then came forward and placed himself in the ranks of the Democratic party. He pledged himself to stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming contests with the veterans of that party, and to bring to the fight the same zeal which has heretofore characterized him as a whig.

William McL. McKay, Esq., of Fayetteville, was called out and made a speech that was received with great satisfaction. His striking delineations of know-nothingism were strongly drawn, and his speech, throughout, was listened to with marked attention and interest.

Peter A. McEachen, Esq., made a most capital speech, fully sustaining his character as a popular orator.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That President Pierce, has, by his wise, just and truly national administration, entitled himself to the support of every democrat in the Union.—Let him be re-nominated and the Constitution which is the bond of the Union, will be maintained unimpaired, and know-nothing abolitionism put to rest forever.

Resolved, That in James C. Dobbin, our friend and neighbor, we recognize the "man and measures" for the times—"a representative man" of the Constitution and democracy.

Resolved, That we approve the State administration of Gov. Bragg, and will give him our undivided supported on the first Thursday in August next.

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, and all others who have stood by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we extend to our democratic brethren of the free States, our best wishes, greeting them as worthy colaborers and friends in so nobly standing up for the constitutional rights of the South, in opposition to know-nothingism and black-republicanism, and believe the time is near at hand when they will have the pleasure of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

Resolved, That we are the warm advocates of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and feel thankful that President Pierce was enabled to carry through Congress such just and republican principles, giving to the people of the territory the right to decide for themselves, their own domestic institutions.

Resolved, That a meeting of the Democrats, and all others opposed to the know-nothing party of the counties of Robeson and Richmond, be held at Floral College on Saturday 7th June to nominate a Candidate for the Senatorial district.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 2d Tuesday in June next: R. S. French, Jos. Thompson, P. A. McEachin, Neill A. McLean, Alex. H. Fulmore, Hugh Pitman, Geo. Womack, Jas. Blunt, Wm. McKay, Richard Ashley.

On motion of Benjamin Freeman, Esq.,

Resolved, That we have learned with regret that Wm J. Yates, one of the Editors of the Fayetteville North Carolinian, is about to retire from the Editorial Chair of said paper. We have long known Mr. Yates, and have admired his course as a gentleman and as an Editor. Firm and decided in his advocacy of Democratic principles, his course has been such as to command the respect of his political opponents. And if he should find it to his interest to remain in North Carolina, his political friends will rejoice; but if on the other hand, his lot should be cast among strangers, we take this opportunity of recommending him to the Democratic party as a sound, conservative, national Democrat, an able and efficient advocate of their principles, and every way worthy their confidence and support.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the Fayetteville North Carolinian, and the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard be requested to copy. The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. A. NORMENT, Ch'n.

JAMES ROZIER, Sec'y.

To the Gentlemen of the Wilmington Light Infantry.

"OAK CITY GUARDS" ARMORY, }
May 26, 1856. }

At a meeting of the "Oak City Guards," on the morning of the 23d inst., the undersigned having been appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the thanks of the Company for the cordial hospitality manifested to them by the "Wilmington Light Infantry," and citizens of Wilmington generally, during their late visit to that city, beg leave to submit the following:

Resolved, That the warm and cordial hospitality with which the "Oak City Guards" were received and entertained by the Wilmington Light Infantry, at the late military celebration in that city, merits a public expression of our grateful appreciation of such distinguished manifestations of kindness and attention.

Resolved, That while we express but feebly our grateful sense of the kindness of our Wilmington friends, we intend to convey no mere formal compliment, usual on such occasions, but to offer the tribute of true hearts, from which the recollection of unsurpassed hospitality and attention never can be erased.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to our friend, Capt. Jno. L. Cantwell, with a request that he will adopt such method as he may deem best, to present them to the Wilmington Light Infantry, and the citizens of Wilmington.

CHAS. G. SCOTT,
W. S. BRYAN,
W. H. LAUGHTER,
F. C. SHEPARD.
GEO. S. LOVEJOY.

The Mormon Territory of Deseret has formed a Constitution and got up a memorial applying for admission as a State. The Constitution is said to be brief, plain, and contains nothing about slavery. It announces free toleration for all religions.

The House Committee on Territories has reported a proposition for the admission of Kansas as a State, of course with a view of making a free State of it. The plan reported by Judge Douglas, of the Senate Committeee, is the proper one: That as soon as Kansas has the proper number of inhabitants to entitle her to a representative in Congress—ninety four thousand—a convention shall then be legally called to form a Constitution, and, if the Constitution so formed contains no provision opposed to the Constitution of the United States, or a republican form of government, she shall be admitted.

At the advent of the present administration, the amount of balances due the General Government, principally by its past and present financial agent and officers, as per the showing of the treasury department's books, amounted to an aggregate of about $132,000,000. Much of this sum was not really due, but stood so apparently only for want of proper vouchers. Much were in very small balances, that were paid on demand. Up to this time, the work of closing such accounts has been prosecuted by Secretary GUTHRIE with great energy and success, the balance due the Government on such accounts, by the department's books, having been reduced to about $24,000,000.

A FREE SOIL FIRE EATER.—*The Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence, Kansas, on 12th of January last, issued the following challenge:

"Come one, come all, slaveocrats and nullifiers; we have rifles enough, and bullets enough, to send you all to your (and Judas') 'own place.' If you're coming, why don't you come along."

Well, they came, and the editor went, making so straight a coat tail, that the boys might have played "marbles" on it.

For the Standard.

"Help me, Standard, or I sink."

MESSRS. EDITORS: It appears that 'Unkle Shem's' article, published in the Standard last week, has created no little sensation among the *younger* members of the *Samivel* family here in the "City of Oaks," and curiosity is on tip-toe to assertain who this sage old gentleman is—

"Who dare meet in unequal fight,
With *Gath's triumphant champion*."

Some say he is the Junior Editor of the Standard, some that it is the Sr. do.—some that it is A. M. Lewis, Esq., and others again, that he is no less a personage than Copeland, the portrait painter.—Now, why they should settle upon this latter gentleman as Unkle Shem, I am perfectly at a loss to know, for surely he is a very quiet and harmless little fellow, and from his pale and sickly countenance about the last man on earth I should select from the "*unterrified Democracy*" with pluck sufficient to measure arms with so formadable a champion as "Bobbing Around," the young and *terrible Goliath of Know Nothingism*. But so it is, Messrs. Editors, poor Copeland is generally believed to be "Unkle Shem," and Bobbing Around himself, sharing in this belief, has come out again, and is down upon the old man like a thousand o' brick—

Armed and equipped from head to tail
With sword and spear and coat of mail,
Swearing *vengeance, blood and thunder*,
Till he *puts the painter under*.

You see, Messrs. Editors, Bobbing still feels the *smart* of the lashing "Unkle Shem" gave him a few days ago for ridiculing his party so and telling such awful *fibs* about the Convention, &c. Now, Unkle Shem did'nt administer the *castigation* to the '*young sause box*" through any *unkind* feelings or *vicious* motive; but purely for the purpose of doing good, for he *loves* Bobbing and respects his talents, and thinks that if he could be *taken down* about *two button holes lower*, so that he would not be *quite* so *big for his breeches*, he would in the course of time become to be quite a useful and clever man.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child,"

says the wise man, and so Unkle Shem—

Chastisements, though they be severe,
When given with good intent,
Are always *wholesome* to the *youth*,
Who is on *error bent*.

So Bobbing Around, leaving his books, pills, &c., and creeping into a Democratic Convention, (composed of many of the most respectable and talented men of the County,) for the purpose of gathering up some trashy slang of ridicule for the columns of a Know Nothing newspaper, got for his pains—

What he did'nt just go arter,
A little *thing* you call a tartar.

Which little *thing* he will continue to get so long as he is green enough to meddle with the affairs of Unkle Shem's party.

Now, in regard to Bobbing's last article, Unkle Shem has but little to say. It is certainly an *astonishing production*, and has elicited the *most rapturous* applause from the *numerous* friends and *ardent* admirers of this *wonderful prodigy* of the 19th century.

The *genius* of the author of this *blistering* thunder (which has *scarcely* left a *whole bone* or *round* muscle in Unkle Shem's *carcass*, can only be accounted for from the fact that he is said to chew his tobacco (and he chews a great deal) mixed with *guano*, and to have his segars, prior to being smoked, well soaked in *alcohol*. Unkle Shem will (at the suggestion of his nephew) certainly keep a sharp look out for the "religious candidates who may attempt to buy mean votes with meaner whiskey to promote their selfish ends or secure their party triumph;" and so soon as such knowledge is obtained, he will send for him at once, as a very proper person to "bend his lilliputian bow and shoot his headless arrows at the *nobler* targets." But, Messrs. Editors, not wishing to trespass upon the columns of the noble

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Halifax, Saturday, June 7th,
Jackson, Northampton, Monday, the 9th,
Murfreesboro', Hertford, Tuesday, 10th,
Gatesville, Gates, Wednesday, the 11th,
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, the 12th,
E. City, Pasquotank, Friday, the 13th,
Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, the 14th,
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, the 16th,
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 17th,
Windsor, Bertie, Wednesday, the 18th.

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

Democratic National Convention.

We give below the latest news from the Cincinnati Convention. The Convention was permanently organized on Tuesday, and proceeded to ballot for President on Wednesday. We may hear before going to press, of the result; or it may be that the entire week will be consumed in balloting. Considerable excitement prevails; yet, when the nomination shall have been made, all will acquiesce, and harmony and the best feeling will be restored.

We learn that Mr. Avery is the chairman and organ to cast the vote of the North-Carolina delegation; Mr. Ashe is on the committee on resolutions; Mr. Heath is on the committee on credentials; and Mr. Gordon is on the committee on organization.—The committee on resolutions is composed of one delegate from each State, as follows: New Hampshire, E. Sawyer; Vermont, C. G. Eastman; Massachusetts, B. F. Hallett; Rhode Island, W. B. Lawrence; Connecticut, A. R. Hyde; New Jersey, E. R. J. Wright; Pennsylvania, J. Glancy Jones; Delaware, S. W. Salisbury; Maryland, C. J. M. Guyna; Virginia, A. A. Chapman; North-Carolina, W. S. Ashe; South-Carolina, G. W. Dudley; Georgia, A. R. Wright; Alabama, John Cochrane; Mississippi, Jacob Thompson; Louisiana, Piere Soule; Ohio, C. L. Vallairdingham; Kentucky, B. M. Corbin; Tennessee, W. A. Walls; Indiana, J. L. Rhodes; Illinois, O. B. Ficklin; Missouri, E. T. Hudson; Arkansas, John Hutt; Michigan, M. C. Greratt; Florida, S. D. Rogers; Texas, H. B. Bee; Iowa, Thos. Wilson; Wisconsin, S. Clarke; California, S. W. Inge.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Boats from Kentucky and Ohio towns are arriving here this morning, thronged with passengers to witness the proceedings of the convention. There are supposed to be 20,000 strangers in the city, and the cars momentarily arriving with more.

The Burnett House has 2,000 cots in the adjoining warehouse. All the hotels are overflowing, and many of the delegates are quartered in private houses. The press is largely represented. There are one hundred applications for reporters' desks. The convention assembles at twelve o'clock.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, June 2—12½ o'clock.—At quarter before 12 o'clock the signal of the firing of cannon for the opening of the convention was heard, and the delegates commenced assembling in the hall selected for their deliberations.

At 12 o'clock the convention was called to order by Hon. R. McLane, of Haryland, and Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Hon. Samuel Medary, of Ohio, for temporary chairman; which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of the call of the convention, when the call was read by Mr. English, of Indiana.

Here a sudden uproar was heard at the door of the convention, when a large crowd rushed into the hall, scrambling and fighting amidst the direst confusion. It was soon discovered that the disorderlies were the Benton delegation from Missouri, who, resolved to enter by violence, had knocked down the door-keeper and rushed in.

For a few minutes a scene of confusion ensued that would be impossible to describe—members jumped upon their chairs and secured themselves, as though a serious riot was about to take place. The convention refused to hear them, and they finally withdrew at the request of the chairman. After a while quiet was restored, and the reading of the call was proceeded with.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the committee of arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegation which presented *prima facie* evidence of their election, and refused the others. New York also appeared with two sets of delegates, but the committee could not decide which were entitled to seats.

Hon. Samuel Medary, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the temporary honor. He had attended every democratic convention since the first that nominated General Jackson, and had the honor to be a member of that which nominated General Franklin Pierce.

He commented on the progress of the democracy and its extended influence. He believed that the occasional storms in the party were calculated to purify the atmosphere, and that the party was destined to triumph despite temporary quarrels.

He then introduced the Rev. Mr. Nicholson of Cininnatti, who offered prayer.

After some further speaking, the convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

CINCINNATI, June 2—10 o'clock P. M.—The Committee on the permanent organization have agreed on Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, for permanent President.

The committee on resolutions are in session and have not yet finished the platform.

The committee on credentials are endeavoring to harmonize the New Yorkers. The *Softs* are disposed to compromise, but the *Hards* contend that they are the only representatives of the Democratic party, and refuse the overtures.

The committee sat this afternoon with closed doors to hear the case of the Missouri contested seats, and finally decided to admit the anti-Benton delegates. The New York case will be heard to-morrow.

The excitement is increasing. Mr. Buchanan's friends are becoming more confident. The outside pressure in his favor is immense, declaring that Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio cannot be carried by any other candidate.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Mississippi delegation held a meeting this morning, and resolved to insist on the adoption of a platform before the nomination of a candidate. The contested case of the delegates from New York, was argued before the committee on credentials this morning

The Convention was called to order at half past 10 o'clock. John L. Dawson of Pa., reported on the permanent organization of the Convention. For President, John Ward of Georgia. For Vice Presidents, one from each State except New York. Thirty one Secretaries were also recommended. The announcement was received with applause. The committee also recommended the adoption of the rules of the last Democratic National Convention.

The report was unanimously adopted. The President of the Convention, on taking the Chair, made an appropriate and well-timed address.

The committee on credentials reported in favor of admitting the anti-Benton delegates from Missouri. A motion to admit the delegates from the District of Columbia to seats on the floor excited some debate and was laid on the table. Several resolutions were offered proposing the admission of outsiders; but they were laid on the table.

The Hall of the young Men's Democratic Association of Cincinnati, was offered for the use of the Convention if it should be thought preferable to the hall now in use. The hall of the Horticulturall Society was also offered. A motion to accept the offer of the Young Men's Association, was referred to the committee of arrangements. The Convention then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

At four o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and after a short session, the proceedings of which are unimportant, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The Convention met at half-past 10 o'clock. The committee reported a platform of resolutions:

The platform, after reaffirming that of 1852, adverts to the American party, stating that the Democracy should clearly define their relations thereto. Then follow resolutions stating, in substance, that the foundation of the Union having been built upon entire freedom in matters of religion, with no respect to persons or regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions or accidental birth-place. It also reiterates the declaration of former Conventions on the subject of slavery and the reserved rights of the States; and, to more distinctly meet the issue with a sectional party subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation,

Resolved, That the Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this country can repose in its determined conservatism of union and non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and territories. That, by uniform application of this Democratic principle, the organization of the territories, and the admission of new States with or without slavery, as they elect, the equal rights of the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the old world and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with an attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State and thereby the union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of a few at the expense of many, and by a vigilant adherence to these principles and to the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expression of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

The committee stated that the Kansas-Nebraska part of the platform was adopted with perfect unanimity. The committee did not have perfect unanimity upon the foreign policy suggested, but recommend it heartily.

The following are the resolutions appended to the platform:

1. *Resolved*, That the questions connected with our foreign policy are inferior to no domestic question whatever; that the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and a progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position in reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import should admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That a great highway of nature, as well as by the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintainance, has been marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that this result should be secured by timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to clog its progress by any interference with the relations which it may suit our policy to establish with the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of this continent which furnishes a passage across the Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect the next administration to make every proper effort to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, to maintain permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western vallies and the Union at large.

Mr. Macklin of Pa., moved the adoption of the platform and resolutions. Mr. Eustace Conway of Va., asked a division of the question. Mr. Butler of Mass., moved the previous question. Mr. Garnett of Virginia, demanded a division of the question.—He objected to the introduction of any new doctrine. The previous question was sustained. A vote by State was called for agreed to, and the vote taken on the whole report except the last five resolutions.—The vote resulted unanimously in favor—Ayes 261, New York not voting. The Virginia delegation asked, and were permitted leave to consider the remaining resolutions. The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

We expected a telegraphic dispatch from Washington City, but have been disappointed. The rumor is that some fifteen or twenty ballottings have taken place, Mr. Buchanan leading, Mr. Pierce next, and Judge Douglas next. Mr. Buchanan lacked some forty votes of a two-thirds vote. It was very uncertain who would be nominated.

☞ The Democratic National Convention of 1852 assembled in Baltimore, in June, and was organized, on motion of Mr. Bright, by calling Hon. R. M. Saunders, of this State, to the chair as temporary President. In the afternoon of the same day, Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, was chosen permanent President. On the second day the committee on resolutions was appointed, and the claims of contesting delegates disposed of,—Mr. McRae being on the committee on resolutions from this State, and Hon. A. Rencher on the committee on credentials. On the third day the balloting for a candidate for President was commenced, and on the fifth day Gen. Pierce received the nomination.

As the Washington Union truly observes—"the interest manifested in the present National Convention of the Democracy is confined to no section of the country. In every quarter entire confidence is felt in the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of the delegates; and whatever solicitude may be felt by the friends of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are now mentioned in connexion with the Democratic presidential nomination, there can be no doubt but that the action of the convention will receive the full, complete, and enthusiastic endorsement and support of the democratic party of the whole Union."

The Boston Post—a sterling Democratic paper—has the following just and excellent observations on the subject:

"It is now four years since the representatives of the only political party in this Union based on principles comprehensive enough to cover the ground occupied by the constitution and with affinities as wide as the nation, assembled at Baltimore to mature measures for the 1852 campaign. There were sharp contests, long struggles, anxious forebodings; but underneath all was the confidence that the common purposes all had in view would evolve harmony out of discord. How events justified that confidence let the past attest. No sooner was the glorious old democratic banner unfurled to the breeze than past differences were forgotten, personal griefs were no more—all patriotic democrats rallied unitedly and zealously about the nominees and the platform, and each only inquired what his duty was towards the achievement of the grand political result that followed in November.

The Cincinnati Convention will meet under auspices, so far as a political platform is concerned, far more cheering than were those of the political horizon of 1852. We need not do more than suggest what the state of public opinion was, South and North, as to the compromise measures—how these seemed to cut the democratic party in twain.—Now there is no such division as to measures. All sections accept and confidently rally around the policy of non-intervention as to Congress, and the principle of popular sovereignty imbodied in the Kansas act. *On this the party knows no North, no South.* It will rally on it unhesitatingly and enthusiastically; for every intelligent democrat feels and knows that when time shall have done its necessary work of examination and reflection, when the clouds of error shall have been dispersed so that the clear sky of truth shall be seen, they will only wonder that any should have hesitated; for then confidence in the soundness of the policy will find new confirmation in peace and prosperity to all sections of the country."

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—JAMES T. MARRIOTT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—The Memphis papers contain accounts of a desperate affray which occurred in Helena, Arkansas, on the 24th May, and in which Jas. T. Marriott, Esq., formerly of this place, was seriously if not mortally wounded. It appears that the cause of this affray was the publication of a political and personal article in the State Rights Democrat, by Col. Hindman, reflecting upon Mr. William D. Rice, the brother-in-law of Mr. Marriott. Mr. Rice is a Know Nothing candidate for the Legislature in one of the Counties of Arkansas, and Col. Hindman is a Democratic Editor. We copy the following account from the Memphis Whig, with the remark that it appears to be confused, and is most probably not entirely full and reliable. The "Dr. Merrick" spoken of refers to Mr. Marriott:

"The parties met in front of Myett & Moore's store. Mr. Rice, in company with his brother-in-law, Dr. Merrick, had been there for some time, waiting for Hindman. About 10 o'clock, Hindman passed in company with Claribørne. Mr. Rice stepped to the door, and asked Hindman if he was the author of the article in the *Democrat*. He made no answer, but put his hand in his bosom to draw his revolver; Rice also drew a single-barrel pistol, and both fired simultaneously. Rice was not wounded; Hindman was struck in the right breast—the ball coming out of his back near his shoulder-blade. It is supposed that the ball passed through his body, but our informant could not positively say whether such was the case, or whether the ball passed around his body, being diverted by the bones. Hindman fired several other shots at Rice, none of which took effect. Dr. Merrick was standing in the door of the store, looking on, when Hindman fired at him, the ball passing through his bowels; Dr. M. then turned to go in the store, when Clariborne fired at him, the ball taking effect in his back.—Merrick then turned again, and resting his pistol on his left arm, fired at Clariborne, the ball striking him on the left side, just above the waist, and passing through, lodged under the skin on the right side. Hindman then stepped back some twelve or fifteen steps, and called on them to come out in the street and fight it out, and Clariborne then raised a cry for "shot guns," which it appears were provided near by in anticipation of an affray. A Mr. Palmer was approaching with a double barreled shot gun, when he was stopped by Mr. Castle. Rice, on seeing Palmer approaching, and having no weapon, ran to the house of his friend, Major Baldwin, where he had been informed he could get a gun. On getting a gun he returned to the street, but had no occasion to use it, the opposing parties having fallen from exhaustion occasioned by their wounds and the interference of their friends.

Mr. Rice was not injured, and left Helena in the evening for his home in the country. Mr. Hindman's condition was considered somewhat favorable, though still precarious.—Dr. Merrick and Mr. Clariborne are considered mortally wounded, though Dr. M. thinks he will recover. The recovery of Clariborne is scarcely possible."

Another account states that Mr. Rice was shot in the leg, and that Marriott, Hindman and Clariborne received mortal wounds.

We have been permitted by a friend in this place, to make the following extract from a private letter from Helena, which no doubt gives a true statement of the facts:

"Mr. Rice had been insulted by some articles in Col. Hindman's paper, and was compelled to resent it. He and his friends came to town yesterday, and Hindman and his friends made preparations to attack him on the streets.—Mr. Rice was put on his guard, but while he and Mr. Marriott were in one of the stores they saw Hindman and Clariborne coming. Rice stepped out, asked him about the article, and both drew their pistols and shot. Mr. Marriott was leaning on the counter, looking on, and was shot in the back by Clariborne. He turned to draw his pistol, and Hindman shot him in front. He then walked to the door with two balls in his body, and shot Clariborne. There is no possibility, it is thought, that Clariborne and Marriott can live. Hindman is dangerously wounded."

We learn further that Mr Marriott was conveyed to a private house in Helena, where he was receiving every attention. He bore his sufferings without a murmur; and his hopefulness and indomitable courage are exhibited in the statement of the Memphis paper, that he "thinks he will recover." We sincerely trust that he may.

POSTSCRIPT.—We regret to state that at the latest dates from Helena, but little if any hope was entertained of Mr. Marriott's recovery.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—England, it is stated, has declined all material assistance to the Costa Ricans, declaring that the government disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought events there would cast a shade on the reputation of the United States. It was considered the best plan for the two governments to combine for the protection of British subjects and American citizens in that quarter.

Cotton and breadstuffs have declined.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.—Commencement at Wake Forest College will take place next week. The Trustees will meet on Tuesday—the address, by B. F. Moore, Esq., will be delivered on Wednesday, and the graduation exercises will take place on Thursday.

"STILL THEY COME!"—The Goldsboro' Tribune states that John B. Griswold and George C. Moses, Esquires, of Wayne—both intelligent and influential men—have repudiated the abominable Know Nothing party.

THE CONVENTION.—The President of the Cincinnati Convention, Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, is said to be a Buchanan man. He was formerly Speaker of one of the Houses of the Georgia Legislature. He delivered an able and eloquent address on taking the chair.

A motion was made to admit members of Congress to seats on the floor. [Cries of "No—no, don't want them."] The resolution, after some debate, was laid on the table on the motion of Mr. Avery, of this State.

All kinds of rumors as to the calculations of the friends of Pierce, Buchanan, and Douglas, were in circulation. An immense throng of persons was in attendance. The following will give some idea of the crowd and the excitement:—

THE CROWD AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati papers of Monday morning all concur in stating that an immense throng of strangers were in that city on Saturday last. The Columbian says:

"On entering the city streets yesterday (Sunday) morning, after breakfast, the first observed shadow cast before by 'coming events' was the crowded streets. There was a peculiarity about the crowds—they were composed almost exclusively of men—so scarce were petticoats that a sort of analogy was established, for the moment, between Cincinnati and Constantinople, where the women generally are locked up in harems. During Saturday, every avenue to the city poured in its stream—the evening train on the Little Miami railroad alone consisted of thirteen cars crowed with passengers. The various hotels were overflowing; no room—'not a bed—sorry, sir, but it can't be done'—were words iterated and reiterated by the clerks of most of the hotels."

A list of some fifteen hotels is given, at which the arrivals from Saturday morning to Sunday morning ranged from 50 to 327. Among the strangers were Col. Benton, of Mo., Hon. John Appleton, of Me., the secretary of Mr. Buchanan at London. Col. Parker, H. French, the rejected Minister from Nicaragua, Col. Ben McCullough, the Texan hero, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, and various others, including Capt. Rynders and Thos. Hyer. The Columbian says:

"The Burnet House is the grand focus of Democratic sleeping, eating and caucussing—we were going to say drinking, but, on looking into the saloon in the afternoon our opinion of the delegation was much heightened by finding it almost deserted.

"Here are posted us notices of the head-quarters of the different States, some in rooms in the house, and some at locations in other hotels.—States, free and slave, Western and Northern Southern and Eastern, are jumbled up on complicated anti-geographical principles within wonderfully small space. A gentleman pokes his nose out of 'Illinois' and cracks a joke with another gentleman in "California;" and a thirsty individual in 'Maine' offers 'to liquor' with a delegate in 'South Carolina.' New York has two apartments—one, on ground floor, bears a notice to the effect that the 'Hards' can be found at 61, up stairs."

The Cincinnati Times says:

"There could not have been less than fifteen or twenty thousand strangers in the city on Sunday. They are crowded into the hotels "cross-ways," and have filled up many private boarding houses. Beside these, hundreds are enjoying the hospitalities of our citizens.

"The delegation from South Carolina held a meeting Saturday evening. They resolved to vote as a unit for Mr. Pierce for *one hundred ballots!* provided New Hampshire sticks to them unwaveringly all that time. Should New Hampshire desert him, or should he be withdrawn before the one hundredth ballot they will then go over to Douglas, or to the Southern candidate whose chances appear most favorable."

THE DISCUSSION IN CLEAVELAND.—The last "Shelby Times" contains an interesting sketch of the discussion in that place between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer. Mr. G. spoke first. The "Times" says:

"Mr. Gilmer is a good lawyer in a good cause; he is a tolerably respectable tactician for his party in a legislative capacity, which he manifested in his active exertions to defeat the equal suffrage bill; he is, doubtless, a very "*smart man*" on the stump, before the assembled Quaker abolitionists and federalists of Guilford; but, as *Sam's* spokesman, in defence of the dark-lantern "paramount principles," he sinks into immeasurable imbecility when brought face to face with Gov. Bragg, before an intelligent North Carolina audience, composed chiefly of united national southern whigs and democrats. Mr. Gilmer's only reliance to produce any impression in his favor, seemed to be a mysterious kind of a new fangled State bank, the dim shadow of which could be seen in his speech as through "a *smoked* glass darkly," like the last sickly rays of an almost extinguished dark-lantern. This new bank, which, we verily believe, is, in his extremity, "a tub thrown to the whale" that is after him, is represented to cure all ills; but its chief merit, as far as we could learn, is its ability to draw from the people fourteen or fifteen per cent of their hard earning and put the money snugly into the pockets of the stockholders! And what was most astonishing of all is, that John A. Gilmer, while he thus talked about his new fangled bank, which is to pay the stock-holders and the State fourteen or fifteen per cent of the people's money, had the effrontery to exclaim against taxation!—Taxation! The very utterance of the word, coming from John A. Gilmer, who has been a federal member of the legislature for several years past, excited a smile on the face of every intelligent man present. All reflecting men know that taxation is the never failing hobby of every deceitful demogogue in the land; and if Mr Gilmer were honest in exclaiming against it, why, as was emphatically asked by Gov. Bragg, did he not take some steps in the Legislature to releive the people of taxes?"

We learn from the "Times" that Gov. Bragg's reply to Mr. Gilmer was conclusive upon every subject discussed. The "Times" adds—

"John A. Gilmer's effort at this place was a manifest failure, lamentable to himself and what few, if any, supporters he may have in the county, and pitiable to many of his kind hearted opponents, who, though they may respect the man, despise his dark-lantern position in politics. It is our candid opinion that if Mr. Gilmer's speech and Gov. Bragg's demolishing reply could have been heard by every man in the county, not fifty votes would be polled in Cleaveland endorsing the Know-Nothing nomination.

Mr. Gilmer having concluded what he could find to say, Gov. Bragg arose, and, in one of the most concise and eloquent addresses we ever heard, he successfully refuted every position taken by his darklantern competitor, with consummate ability, frankness, and ease, turning every point touched upon to the disadvantage of the Know Nothings. The Governor tracked his dodging competitor from hill to hollow; from his hiding places in the woods to the canebrake in the marsh; from the open field, which he seldom occupied, to the gravel pit; and from his "hole in the wall," to the darkest corner of the Know-Nothing den. Such a chase we never saw—such an utter discomfiture we never witnessed; and at the close of the hunt, when Mr. Gilmer sat at bay, treed in his dark lantern hole, he was more the object of personal commiseration than political respect."

ROWAN COUNTY.—The Democratic candidates for Commons in Rowan are Wm. A. Walton and N. F. Hall—two sound, reliable men. The candidate for the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Rowan and Davie, is A. M. Booe, at present sheriff of the latter county, a popular gentleman and an unflinching Democrat. From our knowledge of these men, and of the sterling Democrats of the two counties, we believe they will be triumphantly elected. There are no better Democrats in the State than those of Rowan and Davie.

The "gravel pit" candidate for the Senate in the same district is Dr. J. G. Ramsay, a gentleman who was beaten two years ago for the Commons in Rowan. The "gravel pit" candidates for the Commons in Rowan are Robert Harris and D. C. Reid—two obscure gentlemen, we presume, as we never heard of them before. At the convention which nominated this ticket, we perceive that the "wringer-in-general" (as our old friend Pinebur would say,) of the old *Lyin'* Whigs, i. e., Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, was present, giving a helping hand.—Whether *feed* or not, we cannot say. He is a Massachusetts man—a *very small* one—and was in Congress at the time of the Mexican war, where he alone of the Southern members voted to withdraw our troops from Mexico, thus offering to make a dishonorable peace. Yet he did not act any worse than John A. Gilmer, who, in the Legislature of North Carolina, voted for a resolution declaring that war unjust, unnecessary, &c. What beautiful "Americans" are Boyden and Gilmer! Truly they are Mexican "Americans!" and in the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain at this time, judging from the past, where might we expect to find them? It is strange "Americanism" that always takes sides against America; and this is the Americanism of Gilmer and the old *Lyin'* Whiggery of Boyden. Let the people rise in their might and crush such instruments of anti-American and unpatriotic feeling.

☞ Mr. Gilmer arrived in this City on Thursday evening last, on his way to his Eastern appointments. Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer are expected to leave in the cars this (Friday) evening for Halifax, by way of Goldsborough.

The Standard publishes a letter signed by seven persons, residents of Alamance who have withdrawn from the American party and returned to the democratic ranks, six of whom were unable to write their names, and had to make their x marks. *Salisbury Watchman.*

The Watchman and other K. N. papers are endeavoring to ridicule these gentlemen, because they cannot write their names. We venture the assertion that the old federal Whig Know Nothings of Alamance did not object to these persons when they joined them, on this account. No—they received them gladly; but as soon as these citizens find that they have been duped and imposed on, and leave the "gravel pit" concern, they are all at once discovered to be illiterate and uninformed, and they are sneered at as men who can only make their marks. It does not follow, because a man cannot write his name, that he is not a good citizen. But in this respect, as in others, the Watchman is but following the example of the Know Nothings of Connecticut, who recently altered the Constitution of that State and prohibited all persons from voting who cannot read and write.

Well, if the six gentlemen referred to cannot write their names, they can *make their mark at the polls;* and they will do it in August and November next. If all the Know Nothings in the State who cannot read and write, will leave the K. N. organization and vote with the Democrats, Gov. Bragg's majority over Mr. Gilmer will be much larger than it would otherwise be.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—We commence to-day, and shall conclude in our next—so as to have it all in our weekly issue—the publication of the able and unanswerable speech of the Hon. George E. Badger, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 16th February, 1854, in support of the Kansas-Nebraska act. This speech furnishes a conclusive reply to the objections of Mr. Gilmer, and other K. N's to the abrogation of the Missouri line. The advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska principle of non-intervention will find it of much service in the present campaign. Let it be circulated.

Mr. Gilmer, we learn, states in his speeches that if he had been in Congress he would not have voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act. He charges that the abrogation of the Missouri line was a breach of faith.

☞ We are obliged to "A Friend" for his suggestions. We shall act upon them as soon as we can find space—probably in our next. We expect to show conclusively that the K. N. party is sectional in this State, as it is sectional in the Union; and that John A. Gilmer is not entitled to the support of any conservative citizen of the State.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—A fire occurred at Charlotte on the 27th ult., which destroyed the American Hotel and several other buildings. The progress of the flames was at last arrested by blowing up several Houses. The loss is considerable.

THE APPROACHING CELEBRATION.

A meeting of the committees recently appointed at a Town Meeting to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, took place at the Armory of the Oak City Guards, on Wednesday evening last. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: P. F. Pescud, President; John C. Partridge, Treasurer; Jno. Spelman, Secretary.

The following sub-committees were appointed:

ON SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Middle Ward—Dr. L. S. Perry, W. L. Pomeroy.
Western Ward—Jas. J. Iredell, A. D. Tumbro.
Eastern Ward—J. M. Perkinson, W. J. Brown.

On Arrangements:

Ed. Cantwell,	Isaac Proctor,	J. C. Partridge,
P. P. Williams,	Jno. Spelman,	J. W. Howard,
H. C. Smith,	Jno. Nichols,	and,

On motion, the Chairman was added.

To procure an Orator:

A committee of the whole.

Resolutions were adopted expressive of the determination of the Joint Committee to make the approaching celebration worthy of the capitol of the State, and of the great event it is designed to commemorate; provided the patriotism of the citizens of Raleigh will furnish them with the means.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the Armory of the Oak City Guards, this (FRIDAY,) evening at 8 o'clock.

P. F. PESCUD, President.
JNO. SPELMAN, Secretary.

Municipal Election—Penitentiary Burnt.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—It is supposed that the whole K. N. all ticket has been elected. The returns are not in yet.

The east wing of the Louisiana penitentiary at Baton Rouge has been burnt, involving a loss of $200,000. Nine prisoners escaped.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Serious Riot—Four Men Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The whole K. N. ticket has been elected, with the exception of two Councilmen. The Mayor has 2,000 majority.

There was a great deal of rioting during the election—fighting, stabbing and shooting were the order of the day.

The Clerk of the 1st district court was shot and stabbed by the "Sicilian" gang, and in the 11th precinct three "Sicilians" were killed.

K. N. National Council.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The K. N. National Council met at noon to-day in this city. About one hundred delegates were present. E. B. Bartlett presided.

Pending a debate on a motton to do away with the secret principle the Council adjourned.

Rhode Island K. N's Repudiate Fillmore.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—The K. N. State Convention met here to-day. There was about one hundred delegates present. The nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency was repudiated by a vote of 61 to 20.

New Haven Charter Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—At the charter election to day the democrats carried three out of the five aldermen, fifteen out of the twenty councilmen, and the mayor and other city officers. The vote was one of the largest ever cast at a city electtion here.

NEW HAVEN, CT., June 4.—The House to-day elected James Dixon, American Republican, U. S. Senator. The vote was as follows: Dixon 115, Toucey 101, scattering 7. Charles McCurdy was elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by O. L. Burch, Esq., Mr. Hillory Raby, late of the "Independent Guards" to Miss Martha Yeargin, of this City.

In Nash county, on the 29th of May, by M. H. Deans, Esq., Mr. J. J. Griffin to Miss Mary F. Flood, all of Nash.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. Alfred Mitchell and wife vs. Jesse Dunstan and wife.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 30th day of June, instant, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the city of Raleigh, Wake county, being part of the lots known in the plan of said city as Lots Nos. 44 and 45, containing three-fourths of an acre or thereabouts.

TERMS OF SALE: Five per cent. to be paid in cash, or if 5 per cent. does not amount to $100, then $100 in cash. A credit of six months for one half the purchase money and twelve months for the residue will be given purchasers, upon their giving bonds with approved sureties, bearing interest from the date of sale.

E. G. HAYWOOD.
June 6, 1856. 57—w&swtd.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1857.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 12th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mas.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,400	1,800
At Gosport, Va.	1,600	1,200
	5,400	4,200

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1857; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1857, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1856, and the 1st day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1856, and the first day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in additon will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United State district judge, United States district attorney, or navy-agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidders's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 3—law4w.

Jones' White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS!
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHFUL and pleasant section of country, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, and 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places Hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medicinal qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by experience of sixteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS, SAME AS LAST YEAR, VIZ:

For Board per month,	$25 00
do do week,	9 00
do do day,	1 50

For children (under 12) and servants, half price.

☞ Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A DAILY MAIL will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

WILLIAM D. JONES.
June 4, 1856. 56—sw&4A.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS ON MONDAY, THE 7th of July.

Board and Tuition, seventy-five dollars per session, payable in advance.

Oxford, N. C., June 2, 1856. 57—6tsw.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

THE 20TH VOLUME OF THIS WORK IS COMPLETED with the June No., now issued, which contains a very laborious General Index.

The first series of the Review closed with 1851, and has been condensed into Industrial Resources.

The second series embraces the volumes since published. A new series begins with July, 1856.

Price of the first series condensed, $5, (3 vols.)

Price of the second series, 10 volumes, if ordered immediately, $20, handsomely bound, or $15 if the numbers for February, 1851, July, 1852, August, 1855, and January, 1856, are returned.

Subscription to the Review, $5 per annum: Washington—New Orleans.

In the advertisement the editor says:

"As we have a great many old numbers of the work from the beginning, parties desiring to complete sets or years had better correspond at once with the Washington Office, and terms will be offered, it is believed, to suit them in every case.

"*The nature of a work like the Review, is such that it should be preserved in series or volumes; and the editor is determined to remove every impediment in the way of its being done.* The work will thus always be worth as much or even more than it costs."

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City, on the first Monday in July next.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—swtlstMJ.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 9 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop-all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	
" five "	$ 3 00
" ten "	18 00
" fifteen "	25 00
" twenty "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished; and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	
" 5 " "	$1 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	7 50
For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.
May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.
April 21, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 44—wly.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coaches from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours.

CONNECTING WITH THE NO TH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, March 24, 1856. 1117—wtf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINEY.
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Founding, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, chines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements. These wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Fockville, Jones county, N. C.

D. JOHNSON.
April 19, 1856. 233 Broadway, New York. 48—wly.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company,
Fayetteville, N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.
☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy. 55—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Peyton A. Atkinson vs. E. L. Ryals and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of June inst., the lands referred to in said cause, to-wit:

Two tracts of land adjoining one another, and lately occupied by Jos. J. Ryals, Esq., and his family, situate lying and being in Wake County, about a mile northeast of the State House.

The said estate is very valuable—has a large and commodious dwelling thereon, and all necessary out-houses. It is the place commonly known as the old Seawell place, and is very near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh.

Terms of Sale: Four thousand dollars ($4,000) of purchase money is to be paid in cash; a credit will be given for the residue until the 2d day of February, 1857, upon purchasers giving bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
June 2, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6.62½.) 56—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jerusa Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*
May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

NOTICE.—ON OR ABOUT THE 17TH DAY OF MAY was taken or stolen from my house a bundle of papers, consisting of Notes, Judgments and Tax lists for 1852 and '53—one note against B. G. Bailey and Warren Bailey, for fifty or fifty-five dollars, bearing date of 185-; one other against Candory Godwin for fifty-two or three dollars, dated January, 185; the other papers and judgments not recollected who against. I forewarn all persons from trading for such papers, as they have not been transferred by me. Any information will be suitably rewarded.

B. F. WHITLY.
May 30, 1856. 56—3tp.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on Monday, the 26th May, a mulatto boy named Tobe, aged about twenty years. He is about six feet high, bright mulatto, of good countenance, and backward or diffident when spoken to. I will give fifty dollars reward for said boy, if taken out of the State, and twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and confined so that I get him.

JAMES S. YARBROUGH.
Franklinton, June 2, 1856. 56—sw.tf.
☞ Register copy till forbid, and send account to this office.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
Anderson, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake,

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.
May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. G. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*
June 1st, 1856. 55—

STRAY HORSE.—ESCAPED FROM MY LOT ON Sunday evening last, a small chesnut sorrel mare, of fine form and in good order, with some white spots about her head and rump. I will give a satisfactory reward to any person who will inform me of her whereabouts so that I get her again.

O. P. COPELAND.
Raleigh, June 3, 1856. 56—sw

VIRGINIA REPORTS FOR JANUARY TERM, 1855, by Talton & Heath, with index to Grattan. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
June 3, 1856. 56—

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—WILL BE sold at the Court House in Raleigh on Tuesday the 10th June, the house and lot belonging to the estate of J. W. Evans, deceased, situated on Halifax and James Sts., and known in the plan of the city as Lot No. 242. Terms made known on day of sale.

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Attorney.
May 30, 1856. 55—swtd.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG,
F. J. HUTCHINS,
W. W. WHITAKER, } Committee.
May 23, 1856. 51—swtA1.

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.—ARNOLD'S Christian life.

Evenings with the Romanists, by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour

Arminian Inconsistencies and Errors, by the Rev. Henry Brown

Abbie Nott and other Knotts, by "Katinka."

The Flower Garden or Breck's Book of Flowers—new edition.

Practical Treatise on Business: or how to get, save, spend, give, lend, and bequeath money, by E. T. Fredley

The Three Marriages, or Life at a Watering Place, by Mrs. Hubback

A Second Journey Round the World, by Ida Pfeiffer

The Wonders of Science, or Young Humphrey Davy, by Henry Mayhew

A Digest of the General Laws of the U. S. from 1789 to 1856, by James Dunlap, Esq.

Plu-ri-bus-tah, a Song that has no author

Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; embracing a series of Memoirs of the most distinguished persons of all times, edited by F. L. Hawks, D. D. L. L. D.

The Works of Alexander Hamilton, comprising his correspondence, and his political and official writings, exclusive of the Federalist, edited by John C. Hamilton, 7 vols. octavo.

History of Congress from 1789 to 1792, embracing the first term of the administration of George Washington.

Poetical and Prose Writings of the Millford Bard

Memoirs of the public life of the Rt. Hon. Charles J. Fox.

Complete Concordance to Shakspere, by Mrs. Cowden Clark.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 26, 1850. 55—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.

L. JOHNSON, Clerk.
May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.

To P. P. Clements:

Sir: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.

Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—6w.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unsecated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

Will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wis. men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.
Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whiteburst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxac Ring, by John Sterling.

A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.

The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.

Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronunced the most remarkable production of the day.

Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.

The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.

Charlemont, by Simms.

Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 24, 1856. 36—

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies	Car. Kid	Cong's.	Hd.	Gaiters.
"	Bl'k Fr. L.	"	"	"
"	Col'd "	L. L.	"	" Tipped
"	S. C. "	"	"	"
"	Brown' "	"	Hd.	" "
"	Stitch'd "	Bootees.		
"	Engh. Kid	Gaiters,		
"	" "	Bootees.		
"	" "	Slippers,		
"	Car.	" Thk & Thin	J. Linds.	
"		Mor " "	"	
"		" Kid "	"	Parodies.
"		" " & Mor.	"	Slippers.
"	Bronze	" " "	"	Buskins.
"	"	" " "	"	Slippers,
"	"	" " "	"	Parodies.
Ladies	White Kid	Gaiters,		J. Linds.
"	"	Cash	"	
"	"	Kid	Slippers,	
Misses	Car. Cid	"	Rosetts.	
"	Bl'k Mor. Hd.	Bootees,		
"	Col'd "	"		
"	Bl'k Fr. L.	"	Gaiters,	
"	Col'd "	"		
"	Kid Mor. and Gt.	Bootees Th'k Soles.		
"	Bro. & Col'd R. R.	"		
Chs.	Gt Welt & Mor	"	"	"
"	Ass'd. Col'd Lace	Gaiters,		
"	"	Mor. Bootees.		
"	Bl'k	"	"	
"	"	"	Ank. Ties,	
"	Col'd	"	"	"
"	Cash Hd. Button	Gaiters.		
"	Pat. Les. Strap	Shoes and Pumps.		

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. Also, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

HENRY PORTER.
Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 50—6t.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.
April 16, 1856. 42—

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 42—

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 42—

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALity, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office at Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M., (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
38—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

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W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause